NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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Are you doing your bit for the Peace Paper?

ALMOST TIME FOR MY INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEECH... GUESS I'LL DO SOME RESEARCH...
LIBRARY
NOPE, THAT WON'T DO...
GOSH! HE WAS A REPUBLICAN, TOO!
"WE SHOULD BE ETERNALLY VIGILANT AGAINST ATTEMPTS TO CHECK THE OPINIONS WE LOATHE." ...OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR.
"...WHENEVER ANY FORM OF GOVERNMENT BECOMES DESTRUCTIVE TO THESE ENDS, IT IS THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO ALTER OR ABOLISH IT AND INSTITUTE NEW GOVERNMENTS" ...DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
"THIS COUNTRY AND ITS INSTITUTIONS BELONG TO THE PEOPLE WHO INHABIT IT. WHENEVER THEY SHALL GROW WEARY OF THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT THEY CAN EXERCISE THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF AMENDING IT OR THEIR REVOLUTIONARY RIGHT TO DISMEMBER OR OVERTHROW IT!" ABE LINCOLN
ULP! UNBELIEVABLE!
OH, NO!
"WHEN PEOPLE ARE OPPRESSED BY THEIR GOVERNMENT IT IS A NATURAL RIGHT THEY ENJOY TO RELIEVE THEMSELVES OF THE OPPRESSION IF THEY ARE STRONG ENOUGH, WHETHER BY WITHDRAWING FROM IT OR BY OVERTHROWING IT..." ULYSSES S. GRANT
"THE WEALTHY CLASS DIRECTING THE ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY IS THE UNSEEN GOVERNMENT" ELIHU ROOT...
"A LITTLE REBELLION NOW AND THEN IS A GOOD THING... GOD FORBID WE SHOULD EVER BE 20 YEARS WITHOUT ONE..." THOMAS JEFFERSON
AH, HERE'S ONE!
"BOLSHEVISM IS KNOCKING AT OUR GATES. WE CAN'T AFFORD TO LET IT IN... WE HAVE TO ORGANIZE OURSELVES AGAINST IT AND PUT OUR SHOULDERS TOGETHER AND HOLD FAST!
SPEECH
"QUOTE FROM AL CAPONE... AMERICAN GANGSTER NO. 1

Fred Wright

The Spirit of '76 in 1950 Washington

Korea contrast—north and south

KOREA, a peninsula about the size of the British Isles, is a laboratory in which two kinds of post-war development are sharply contrasted. North of the 38th Parallel the People's Democratic Republic of Korea under Soviet sponsorship has gone the way of New China and the new democracies of east Europe. South of the line the Republic of Korea under U. S. sponsorship has gone the way of Chiang Kai-shek.

JAPANESE: In May, 1948, Younghill Kang, conservative New York University instructor returning from government service in his native Korea, said: "If you had been imprisoned under the Japanese, the Russians put you on the police force; if you had been a policeman under the Japanese, the Americans kept you on the force."

Walter Sullivan, Seoul correspondent of the N. Y. **Times**, reported last Jan. 25 that "the South Korean regime leans heavily on the leadership—even in the army and the police—of those who held positions of rank under the Japanese."

DEMOCRACY: Last January Sullivan wrote of South Korea: "The Education Minister is German trained and, in an effort to extirpate leftist thought, is generally regarded by Americans here as using techniques modeled after those of Nazi Germany."

In Nov., 1946, North Koreans voted under rules of universal suffrage, direct voting, secret ballot. In the same year South Korean elections were called "undemocratic and unrepresentative" even by rightist parties. U. S. newsmen labeled them a farce. Of the delegates to the Assembly 45 were elected, 45 appointed by Gen. John R. Hodge, then U. S. commander.

Excerpts from Sullivan's **Times** dispatches, datelined Seoul: "Many Americans are horrified by the deaths by torture and wholesale executions of Communists. . . . A few weeks earlier the National Assembly had raised a hue and cry over the number of prominent people who were dying under police and army torture. . . . Escaped and recaptured prisoners allegedly were shot on the doorsteps of various citizens and left there apparently as an object lesson. . . . Wholesale arrests have caused the jails to overflow." Total jail population in South Korea is estimated by experts "in the hundreds of thousands." Of these, 80% are political.

In North Korea 10,000 women have been elected to People's Comittees, 33 to the Supreme National Assembly. There are 53 women judges. In South Korea the women's position is old-fashioned semi-slavery.

ECONOMY: North Korean heavy industry, transportation, banks, railroads are nationalized. Peasants received land free after estates were divided. South Korea has 3,000,000 unemployed. One-third of the industries are U. S.-controlled; output is down. No land reform, heavy taxes, widespread hunger.

What happened on the 38th Parallel June 24 was in the making for seven years. These dates tell the story:

1943, Cairo: The Big Three promise Korea its independence after 30 years

(Continued on Page 3)

WHAT THE PRESS ISN'T SAYING

War in Korea—the real facts

AT 3 o'clock Sunday morning UN Secy.-Gen. Trygve Lie, tired by his world odyssey and herculean labors for peace but already seeing them bear fruit, was snatching a few hours' sleep in his home near UN headquarters, Lake Success, N. Y. The telephone woke him. It was Ernest Gross, U. S. delegate to the UN. Gross said fighting had started in Korea and that the U. S. considered North Korea (called a "Russian puppet state" by the U. S.) the aggressor against South Korea (called a "U. S. puppet state" by Russia). He asked for an immediate session of the Security Council.

Cold war had turned to hot along the 38th parallel which divides Korea. North Korea said South Korean forces had started it by crossing the line, along which there have been daily skirmishes for two years. The line runs through mountain peaks where no one can be sure which side of it he is on, and it is impossible to fix responsibility. The N. Y. **Times** had reported June 25:

> **The South Korean government has in the past embroidered the news of border incidents in an apparent effort to convince Americans of the need for greater military aid.**

SEOUL SAYS: All reports reaching the U. S. came from the threatened South Korean capital of Seoul. For hours radio and press featured reports that North Korea had "declared war" on the South. This was finally denied by President Truman himself, who dramatically flew back to Washington from Independence, Mo., for a day of conferences.

Some basis for the North Korean accusation was seen in the report, confirmed by U. S. army officers on the spot, that South Korean forces had captured a town six miles north of the line in the early hours of the fighting.

STAMPEDE: The UN, from which all countries friendly to Russia now absent themselves due to the presence of Formosan delegates "representing" China, acted with a promptitude that was oddly lacking when there were "threats to the peace" in Palestine and Indonesia. With no time to hire baby-sitters, delegates week-ending out of town invaded the UN with their children rather than miss the extraordinary meeting. Translators, stenographers, guards were all on duty by 8 a.m. for a meeting scheduled to begin at 2. Photographers teemed everywhere. The atmosphere was tense.

Trygve Lie was simply angry. The incident had hit the front pages on the eve of the anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter. At noon, just before the special session began, a letter was released from Lie to the peoples of the world, thanking them for their support of his peace mission. The ratio of supporters to antagonists, he said, was 100 to 1; most of the hostile letters came from the U. S. "There are no differences," the letter said, "so great that only war can decide."

Action, Paris

American aid

All day Sunday radio commentators had a field day. "The Soviets and the U. S." were "face to face" in Korea. The attack on South Korea was "Russian-inspired." These facts went unmentioned:

NO RUSSIANS: Russia evacuated North Korea in Dec. 1948, according to agreement, and there is no proof of the presence of Russians there now. Britain's Premier Attlee indicated he saw the North Korean government as an independent one, when he said in the House of Commons that the Korean fighting did not concern the Soviet Union and was only a question between North and South Korea. London reports had previously indicated that the British government "believed all along that American insistence on supporting the South Korean Republic was likely to result in 'embarrassment' for the U. S."

RHEE WANTED TO FIGHT: For many months the South Korean government has been threatening to invade North Korea. Last fall, aboard a U. S. warship, South Korean President Syngman Rhee attacked UN failure to unite the country, said Koreans were fed up and the time had come to take action. He appealed for U. S. arms and planes. The N. Y. **Times'** Walter Sullivan cabled from Hong Kong on June 25:

> **On a number of occasions Dr. Rhee has indicated that his army would have taken the offensive if Washington had given its consent.**

$64 question

Had Washington finally given its consent?

The N. Y. **Herald Tribune** reported

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THE MAILBAG

It certainly is!

NEW YORK, N. Y.

I intend to get a thousand signatures to the World Peace Petition by giving an hour a day for a hundred days. Do you think that slogan is worth calling to the attention of your readers?

William Mandel

Have mercy

CHICAGO, ILL.

Another "mercy slayer" has just been exonerated, much to the chagrin of many good Church people, who apparently would have preferred to have seen him hanged by the neck until dead.

It is amazing to see how such good people can, with smug self complacency, sit as quiet as mice in their little pews while millions are being murdered in unnecessary or avoidable wars, or preparations are being made to jockey the people into future holocausts which can only lead to the complete destruction of western civilization. Civilization, as we know it, as the politicians put it.

No word of condemnation passes their lips when 100,000 innocent non-combatants are destroyed at a single foul stroke by an A-Bomb. All of which, of course, is in direct contradiction to everything taught by the Prince of Peace, at whose shrine they profess to worship.

E. M. Sams

Leahy vs. Mebane

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

Daniel Mebane, publisher of the New Republic, has discovered that the Stockholm Appeal for Peace, approved by delegates from 52 nations, is "a particularly vicious and dishonest Kremlin project." Why?

Because the Appeal condems as a war criminal that government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country. Since, as a matter of fact, the U. S. has already used the atomic bomb, Mr. Mebane has a quite natural attack of conscience, which he proceeds to ward off by defending that use. He says, in his recent letter to the GUARDIAN: ". . . in the all-out war against Japan it was not criminal to use a super weapon to achieve quick victory."

Is it possible that Mr. Mebane has heard of Adm. Leahy's book, I Was There? Says the Admiral:

"It is my opinion that the use of this barbarous weapon [the atom bomb] at Hiroshima and Nagasaki was of no material assistance in our war against Japan. The Japanese were already defeated and ready to surrender. . . ."

Alexander E. Wight

Enlighten Congress

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Do our congressmen and senators get the GUARDIAN sent to them? I suggest that in case they do not we start a fund for the purpose of sending them the GUARDIAN — or at least to place 200 copies in the House and Senate Reading Room or libraries.

Dan Putnam

Good idea—any volunteers? Ed.

Anti-imperialism

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

In my campaign for state treasurer of California on the Independent Progressive Party ticket, I am trying to stress the fact that America was anti-imperialist in its origins and remained so for more than a century. The Democratic Party at the turn of the century was belligerently anti-imperialist. Bryan fought his 1900 campaign on the issue of imperialism. We should not stand for any scoffing on this point either, for the people were thoroughly aroused against our militarist departure in foreign policy. THEY were sincere.

I think we should dig up this era for the education of the people and the discomfiture of Truman. Hats off to the GUARDIAN—a great people's paper.

Reuben W. Borough

Never give up

PITTSBURG, KAN.

I have long ago become so cynical that I consider it a foolish expenditure to try and feed the American people's minds with anything, but the lowest kind of newspaper tripe. However, there is a remote possibility a few of the common people might read such periodicals as the GUARDIAN and such reading might set up in their skulls a glimmering of thought towards progressive action. I am for this reason herewith sending you $100 towards your sustaining fund.

Sylvan Bruner

Any more "cynics" like Sylvan Bruner? Ed.

Straws in the wind

ERWIN, TENN.

George Seldes quotes "one of the largest weeklies in London": "The Labor leaders seem to have kidded themselves into the belief that they can preserve full employment and social reforms in collaboration with the capitalists. I am afraid they will have a rude awakening . . . a new financial crisis and a coalition."

I received this thought from an observant vet on the west coast: "More than 90% of our people have been rendered temporarily dumb by the kidding of our capitalist politicians and 'free' press. They will be applauding Harry until they lose their jobs. The pay-off will come in 18 months, when our unemployment attains catastrophic proportions. . . . Look out then for a coalition, headed by the Progressive Party."

Ernest Seeman

Toward abundance

DETROIT, MICH.

Our world is controlled by socially immature children who cannot cooperate for the good of the whole nation or world, but must fight each other to maintain their own selfish ideologies and extend cold wars to keep off intruders! There is evidence that God's Universe and His creature, man, is much farther developed scientifically than we have ever accomplished on earth. Let us at least consider perfecting our society along lines clearly discerned by our great leaders, and share equally the wealth of our planet as God ordains. For the most selfish thing we can do is to be unselfish.

Why should we, the people, not make our own clothing, raise our own food, build our own homes? We certainly know how, for the actual deed is ours at present—but all for some other's profit! And since there can be no profit without scarcity—either real or manipulated—we will never have enough and to spare under the present system. For private profit in its character must be in addition to that distributed for general welfare. But set our hands once on the task of producing for everyone's equal benefit—as a dividend from a unified national capital investment which is ours as citizens—and see if there is any limit as now to the abundance which would naturally be produced. Far outdoing the wealth now enjoyed by a few—as the common holding of every man and woman.

This has no connecting link with other than Christian democracy in its essence, and as expressed by such terms as Liberty, Equality, and Justice.

Paul Reed

Ministerial protest

TRUCKSVILLE, PA.

It seems to me that it is now a grim matter of "restoring" our form of government, since it is already too late to preserve it. The jailing of the 11 U.S. anti-fascists is proof that our democratic form of government has already been overthrown. Would it not be possible for the GUARDIAN to promote a crusade among those Protestant ministers—and other ministers—who have the courage to stand up for what is right, with an idea of having them appear in Washington to protest?

Charlotte Lance

Truman crazyquilt

LA CRESCENTA, CALIF.

Maybe GUARDIAN readers will find food for thought in this condensed explanation of:

OUR FOREIGN POLICY
American atomic guilt,
Expressed in baseless fear, makes
A schizophrenic crazyquilt
Of all that Truman undertakes.

Hugh Hardyman

Easy way to help

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Here is how everyone of us can help the GUARDIAN—not just a handful of us: "Every little bit added to what you've got makes just a little bit more." Most of us can set aside the price of a 3c postage stamp daily. All of us can get hold of an empty tooth paste or shaving cream carton, seal it with Scotch tape, punch a hole in it, deposit in it every day, check it off on a calendar and when we have enough to turn into folding money, slip the dollar into an envelope and mail it in, either with the name of a new subscriber or as a straight donation to the sustaining fund.

Some of us can set aside a nickel a day—a dime—or even more. But it's important not to get too ambitious. Make our daily pledge what we can afford—but keep the money coming. I hope you will give it a try.

Muriel I. Symington

How to do it

OAKLAND, CALIF.

This one was very easy. All I had to do was to give him one copy of the GUARDIAN and boom—just like that, I had his subscription.

W. L. Scott

Query to the readers

Do ALL your friends read the peace paper?

BEFORE the June roses fade, pin a beautiful big one on yourself right now for the part you have played—as a GUARDIAN reader—in the peace drive which is sweeping the country from coast to coast and border to border.

True, we may not have been there "fustest with the mostest"; that honor belong to Henry A. Wallace and his historic shot-calling of 1948 against the developing war program of the Truman Administration.

But ever since the fall of '48, and right on through the post-'48 funk which engulfed so much of the American progressive movement, the GUARDIAN's readers have held together, enlarged their ranks many-fold—and have indeed insured the existence of the alert, informed, nation-wide base on which the great peace drive of 1950 has now been mounted.

SO pin a rose on yourself—but don't rest on your laurels. The GUARDIAN is still the one and only peace paper reaching into every state, city and whistlestop of the country to offset the saber-rattling, A-bomb-slinging windbags who dominate the commercial press and radio.

The people who sign up for peace must know of the millions like them everywhere in the nation and the world.

THE GUARDIAN is just about the only way they can find out. The other papers won't print the news of the peace drive—and if they do, it is with the purpose of discouraging those who dare to hope for peace.

There are dozens of people YOU know, who would like to get the facts on the drive for peace. Sign them up for the GUARDIAN this summer, this Fourth of July weekend, this very day in your office, your super-market, your club.

An informed public is your best assurance that your peace drive will succeed. Don't relax now, with the job half done. Do what you have done all over again.

Yours for Peace in 1950,

John T. McManus

P.S. Some weeks back we broached the subject of a national trusteeship for the GUARDIAN and the establishment of a reader-sponsor sustaining base with a voice in the conduct of the publication. A provisional trusteeship to initiate the plan is in formation; the details of the whole plan are being worked out in consultation with the initiating trustees. Full announcement will be forthcoming later in the summer. Meanwhile, keep the $1 subs rolling in; and we'll keep the GUARDIAN rolling out.

Ilse Koch's pen pals

CICERO, ILL.

All the newsmen have compared the recent Youth parade in Berlin to the Hitler youth rallies. "All that was different," they said, "was the color of the uniforms."

Do they mean that these youths also broke Jewish shop windows and beat up their opponents? Did these girls make lamp shades of human flesh like Hitler's maidens?

Maybe the reporters could only remember the difference in uniforms because they were too busy trying to make Ilse Koch into a German Joan of Arc.

John Fontany

Take a look back about 260 years . . .

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Does the recent book, "The Devil in Massachusetts," reviewed by the GUARDIAN a few weeks ago, tell the essence of the situation so well as the few paragraphs below, from the article "The History of Hue and Cry" by John Howard Lawson, published by "New Masses" in 1947?

AN examination of the political situation at the end of the seventeenth century throws considerable light on Cotton Mather's sudden outcry against witches. The coming of William and Mary to the throne of England and the adoption of the English Bill of Rights in 1689 caused a democratic ferment throughout the colonies. In New York, shopkeepers, craftsmen and small farmers seized the government under the leadership of Jacob Leisler; the wealthy landholders fled from New York and a Committee of Safety was elected in the first genuinely democratic election ever held on the American continent. The Leisler revolution had an exhilarating effect upon the other colonies; delegates from Massachusetts went to New York to attend the first intercolonial congress, called by Leisler in 1690. The forces that would eventually lead to colonial unity and independence were already in motion.

The situation was tense in Massachuetts. The people suffered seriously from the economic dislocations brought about by the war with France. Popular pressure was responsible for the granting of a new charter in 1691, substituting a property qualification for the religious qualifications that had formerly determined the franchise. But the people were not satisfied with this partial victory. The first newspaper printed in the United States appeared in Boston in 1690, and was promptly suppressed, with a statement of "high resentment and disallowance" from the governor and council. The first governor under the New Charter, Sir William Phips, was under the influence of the theocracy, which was determined not to relinquish its power.

THE trials and executions of witches were designed to consolidate the theocratic control, dramatize the danger of heresy and divert public attention from political issues. The course of the witchcraft cases parallels the political struggle beginning in 1688 and reaching a climax with the introduction of the new charter in 1692. By this time, the power of the theocracy was seriously undermined, and drastic measures were required to reinforce the authority of the ruling clergy. Within a short time, in 1692, 200 persons were accused. Of these 150 were imprisoned, 19 were hanged and one pressed to death. Far from being a matter of public hysteria, the popular opposition was so strong that on several occasions it was necessary to call out the militia to prevent angry crowds from rescuing the victims. As the opposition grew and became organized, the whole scheme of persecution was abandoned. Its abandonment was a decisive political defeat for the theocracy, and marked the end of its power. It also was a milestone on the road to the American Revolution.

The persecution of John Howard Lawson is proof of his article's point. Because he is a scholar engaged in a painstaking pursuit of truth and the development of a sound theory of history, he was imprisoned.

A. E. Shandeling

The war in Korea —the real story

(Continued from page 1)

from Washington June 25 that two weeks ago the Korean Ambassador warned the State Dept.:

> His country was on the verge of internal collapse owing mainly to fear that the U. S. would abandon her in the event of a showdown with the Soviet-sponsored regime in North Korea. He pleaded for some guaranty of armed intervention by the U. S. in the event of war.

As a result John Foster Dulles, said the **Tribune**, was sent to South Korea where he told the legislature the U. S. would not abandon it to "Communist aggression." Dulles' promises to South Korea coincided with top-level military discussions in Tokyo between Sen MacArthur, Chief of Staff Gen. Bradley, Defense Chief Louis Johnson. At these conferences MacArthur was reported trying to put over his plan for the U. S. to defend Formosa as part of its frontier in the Pacific. The present Korean situation would strengthen MacArthur's hand. Backing up this interpretation was a N. Y. **Times** report from Tokyo that Brig. Gen. William L. Roberts, until recently commander of the U. S. military advisory group in Seoul, had said a full-scale attack was just what was needed to complete the training of the South Korean Army.

WHAT DID U. S. EXPECT? While Washington professed complete surprise at the outbreak, U. S. press agencies had reported arms and munitions already on their way to Seoul from Tokyo when the fighting broke out. The N. Y. **Times** quoted a Pentagon aide who

> said privately that the U. S. expected the attack and had made all preparations that could be made. . . . The fact that ships were ready to evacuate the families of American officers and others in South Korea [was] evidence that the invasion was not a surprise.

But other observers suggested that

> had the U. S. known troops in North Korea were massing for a possible invasion, the U. S. would have made diplomatic representations either to the UN, to the North Korean government or to Russia—or perhaps to all.

If the cold-warriors expected something, what did they expect—an attack from the North, or from the South? On that, the truth could not yet be known. What could be said at once was that, considering merely the division and occupation of their country and the terror in the South, Koreans might have needed no prompting from anyone to start shooting on a big scale.

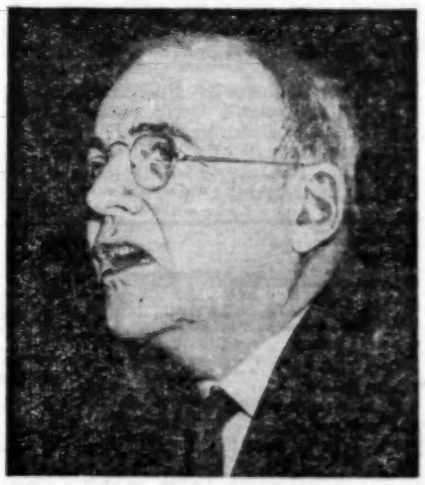
WHO GAINS? One point was obvious: the outbreak could hardly be more disastrous for Soviet interests in world diplomacy—undercutting Russia's peace drive, giving the U. S. an excuse for forcing Japan to grant it bases, and hurting the chances of Communist China for entry into the UN. By the same token, the fighting was timely for the U. S.

Edward Barrett, chief of the State Dept.'s Foreign Information Service, admitted in San Francisco that the Russian peace offensive had been bothering the U. S. to some extent in Europe. He said:

> We can really go to town on this now. The one and only benefit from the whole occurence is that it shows up to intelligent people on both sides of the Iron Curtain the rank hypocrisy of the Kremlin's so-called peace offensive.

PERSPECTIVE: As the GUARDIAN went to press on Monday, North Korean forces were reported within four miles of Seoul, and there was said to be little resistance by South Korean soldiers. Korean experts believe that the fall of Seoul would end the show for South Korea, since the traditional stronghold of the Korean Left is in the provinces south of Seoul, especially Cholla Namdo. Said Owen Lattimore of South Korea in **Solution in Asia:**

> The army cannot be trusted to fight; the people do not trust the government; the government cannot be depended on and does not depend on itself; it appeals for continued American occupation and protection. If there is to be a civil war . . . North Korea would be able to overrun South Korea without Russian help unless stopped by American combat troops. America . . . has in Korea manufactured its own Kuomintang."



JOHN FOSTER DULLES
The man who was there

Korea contrast—north and south

(Continued from page 1)

of brutal Japanese rule.

1945, Yalta: The 38th Parallel is designated the dividing line for occupation forces: Russia, north; U. S., south.

Sept., 1945, Seoul: Gen. Hodge arrives to occupy South Korea, calls Koreans "the same breed of cat as the Japanese." In his first month he drives out of office all democratic leaders, administers through Japanese officials, fires on mass protest demonstrators, killing several.

Dec., 1945, Mossow: Big Three decide on trusteeship for Korea. U. S. S. R. advocates an immediate interim republic, five-year trusteeship. U. S. wants no interim regime, 10-year trusteeship. (Trusteeship was never implemented.)

Feb., 1946, Seoul: Syngman Rhee, extreme right-winger, is brought from U. S. to head coalition council advising occupation forces.

Feb., 1946, Pyongyang: Interim people's government established in north to speed democratic provisional government for all Korea.

April, 1946, Seoul: Police terror increases. Local leaders of National Democratic Front arrested.

1947, Moscow: U. S. S. R. suggests joint U. S.-U. S. S. R. commission to set up democratic provisional government. But deadlock continues since U. S. insists on consulting fascist parties. U. S. S. R. turns down U. S. proposal for four-power Washington meeting, asserts commission must work on the spot with Koreans.

1947, Washington: U. S. throws question into UN Assembly. U. S. S. R. protests and again proposes troop withdrawals. U. S. makes no commitment on troops, calls for UN-supervised elections. U. S. S. R. says occupation conditions make them travesty.

1948, Seoul: Large-scale revolt in South Korea and island off coast bloodily put down. Rhee elected president, asks indefinite U. S. occupation.

1948, Pyongyang: North Korea invites Korean leaders, north and south, to form government, announces its democratic constitution. Balloting held throughout Korea officially in north, underground in south where, despite penalties, 77% vote.

1948, Moscow: U. S. S. R. withdraws troops without waiting for U. S. to do likewise.

1949, Seoul: Rhee pleads with U. S. troops to remain. Most leave at year's end. Nine provinces in south in chronic disorder.

1949, Washington: Acheson testifies South Korea government would fall in three months without U. S. aid. Appropriations of $100,000,000 voted for South Korea June 6, 1950.

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Formosa grins

At Lake Success on Sunday, the happiest and the unhappiest man in the world sat down at the same table: Dr. Tingfu Tsiang, Chiang's Chinese delegate who wore the "I told you so" grin of a nagging relative, and Trygve Lie, who said the UN Korean Commission's report showed "military action had been undertaken by North Korean forces." The Commission (on which socialist nations refused to serve) merely quoted South Korean charges, and in a broadcast added it could find "no confirmation in Seoul" for North Korean reports.

As the hectic day unfolded, the decisions were swift. The U. S. resolution branding North Korean as an invader and demanding its troops' withdrawal was approved by nine Security Council members out of ten. Before voting the resolution, the delegates adjourned to tone down its wording. Yugoslavia's delegate abstained, voting "Yes" only on the request for immediate cease-fire. He lost a motion to ask for a North Korean to be invited to tell the other side of the story. Norway, India and Egypt abstained on the Yugoslav resolution.

The Korean incident is a setback in the fight for peace, at a time when many nations were lining up with Lie to put an end to the deadlock and get out of the cold war. The blow is keenly felt at UN, where hopes of peace were beginning to run higher. The cold war has received a new lease on life for the time being at any rate. But the facts, as always in such "incidents," remain to be told: when they are, current newspaper accounts may read like such fictions of the past as Hitler's "Sudetenland terror against Germans" of 1938.

PEACE

Top Dems. boarding peace bandwagon

BEFORE the fighting broke out in Korea, developments giving new heart to the peace movement had been reported from Washington. With the Republicans deciding to make peace a campaign issue, a breakaway from Acheson's cold war by top Democrats who have to be re-elected this year—and are looking for a cause—was indicated. The drive was well along for formation of a Peace Committee of 1,000 around the resolution of Sen. Brien McMahon (D-Conn.), calling for a special UN General Assembly meeting to stop rearmament and switch to peaceful construction. A meeting had been planned in a Washington hotel to enlist "a number of men with unimpeachable records and high national standing" to form the center of the committee, GUARDIAN's John B. Stone reported.

McMahon was privately claiming 25 votes in the Senate for his resolution and a respectable number in the House. A key Democrat climbing on his bandwagon was Dewey Anderson, former TNEC chief and Democratic leader in California, who is now director of the Public Affairs Institute.

HE HEARD THE PEOPLE: Retaining political ambitions, Anderson — who goes through a standard red-baiting routine in public—had definitely pinned them to the peace flag following the first stage of a nation-wide tour. His talk on world cooperation at the Carolina Institute on Foreign Relations evoked such interest that he was called on to repeat it several times to the church people, civic leaders, labor representatives and others who had come from all over the South. This was the impression the tour was making on him:

> "It's happening in every state of the union. A church group will call a meeting in some little town. The first thing you know it has spread. An organization has formed and the people who started the movement find out they have partners everywhere else. On the local level nobody is speaking out against it. Either they are muzzled or they know it just won't do any good."

WAR & PROFITS: Anderson stressed the need for a national economic commission to study means of developing a workable U. S. economy based on peace. He said:

> "Since at least 1940 our economy has functioned on war. It is safe to conclude that $20,000,000,000 or 40% of all government cash payments will go into international affairs and defense in 1951. It's up to us to increase the income of low-income groups, fairly distribute our national product and create an economy that won't need a cold war. . . . Make it profitable for them (heavy industry) to have real peace and we will have made a big step toward real peace."

The "big boys," said Anderson, have to be shown that expanded U. S. consumer buying-power plus "genuine development" abroad can be as profitable as a cold-war economy. Whether from the "big boys'" selfish point of view—as opposed to the interest of the nation—this can be effectively demonstrated is debatable, to say the least. But the people as a whole are awakening to where their interest lies, and can insist on a foreign policy promoting that interest.

Petition drives meet success everywhere

"What's in a name . . ."
—Romeo and Juliet

PEOPLE were writing their names down all over the world. Canvassers rang doorbells in New York, Chicago, Seattle, Peiping, London, Warsaw, Damascus, Rome and Moscow. Housewives, diplomats, children, night-club singers, professors, electricians, miners, priests signed their names faster than witch-hunters could hope to record them. What they signed were petitions for peace—petitions sponsored by diverse organizations with one thing in common: hatred of war.

YOUTH: The U. S. Youth Sponsoring Committee for the World Peace Appeal collected 100,000 signatures in three weeks. One peace campaigner alone

(Continued on following page)

Behind the Schuman steel-coal pool — the biggest cartel in history

By Tabitha Petran

FIVE years ago the Nazi regime was brought down in the ocean of blood it had made. Backbone of that regime were the steel and coal kings of the Ruhr in West Germany. This month in Duesseldorf, U. S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy told these industrialists they held the key "to the creation of a genuinely democratic German state."

As to how they could achieve it, he had two suggestions. They should push the breaking up of the cartels on which the structure of Nazism rested. And they should support the plan of former French Foreign Minister Schuman to create a French-German steel-coal "pool" under private ownership—the biggest cartel ever.

WHAT IS IT? In the French Foreign Office's Hall of the Clock where the Versailles Treaty was debated, delegates from France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg gathered last week to discuss the Schuman Plan. One delegate called it "the first great European idea since the French Revolution." The U. S. press ballyhooed it more than anything since the Marshall Plan. But no one seemed to know, as one N. Y. **Times** correspondent admitted, how to implement it.

Six weeks ago Schuman, after a talk with Secy. Acheson, suddenly announced his "plan" for a coal-steel pool to set production, prices and markets. On the eve of the current conference he scuttled two-thirds of the plan, saying the pool would have nothing to do with prices and markets. When the conference opened, the French abruptly announced the plan was not so much industrial as political and aimed at a Federal Europe.

The ballyhoo seemed designed more than anything else to conceal the failure of U. S. policy, when European opposition to the U. S. war drive could no longer be ignored. Insofar as there is a "plan," it is a conflicting hodge-podge of ideas:

U.S.—VOICE OF MORGAN: On the economic level it is a revival and extension of the international steel cartel reconstituted in 1947. As such it fits into the U. S. plan to make Western Europe its economic satellite. This was first publicly advocated by John Foster Dulles in Jan. 1947 when he urged splitting of Germany, organization of West Europe around the Ruhr with elimination of competing industries.

Action, Paris

THE POOL OF GOLDEN EGGS

Dominant voice in the British-occupied Ruhr since 1947 has been the U.S.: dominant voice of the U.S. in the International Ruhr Authority is the Morgan steel interests. The plan would put Morgan and other U.S. financial interests astride the economy of Western Europe with a control far greater than that won by the Marshall Plan.

WEST GERMANY—NAZIS: Nazi cartellists, restored to power as U.S. strawbosses, see the plan as a means to scrap all restrictions on steel production, secure large U.S. investment, grab export markets, realize Hitler's dream of controlling European coal and steel.

Ruhr industrialists also see it as a means to reopen trade with the East—the only way, they insist, to restore German economy to working order. Eastern Europe is the natural outlet for Ruhr steel. But last week the West said it would continue the embargo on Ruhr steel shipments to East Germany.

Ordinary Germans in the Ruhr decisively rejected the Plan when they voted overwhelmingly in the Westphalia elections last week for the socialization of Ruhr industry. Bonn Chancellor Adenauer said he would ignore this popular mandate.

FRANCE—THE DOLE: **Business Week** said that as a result of the Plan,

> the shutdown of high-cost French steel plants, representing 20% to 30% of total capacity, is certain . . . French metropolitan colonial markets will be opened to German competition. Politically dangerous unemployment will show up.

That Schuman was prepared for this unemployment was seen in his official proposal for an international conference to ship Europe's unemployed to the U.S., Latin America and Australia.

With French steel production dropping, old guard French capitalists—long-time partners of German cartellists—see the plan aimed at reducing overall European steel production and dividing up markets, with the French share assured.

The French Confederation of Labor saw the proposed pool as "a gigantic war arsenal against the Soviet Union." Their charge was given substance by French confirmation last week of German rearmament: French officials revealed the roads and bridges of West Germany were being mined for "defense."

On the political level, the plan seems to be a French try at regaining leadership in Europe; to some it is the basis for a "third force" which can separate Western Europe from the U. S. and preserve neutrality in the cold war.

BRITAIN—WAGE CUTS: Like French workers, British workers see the plan with its announced aim of standardizing wages as aimed at cutting wages to the much lower level of Germany. Trade union pressure forced the Labor Party to reject the plan. British socialists want the Ruhr nationalized and East-West trade revived.

The British government, traditionally wary of any pooling of power on the continent, is holding off. It fears the cartel would force open Empire markets and hit British industries. But it is under tremendous U.S. pressure to join up.

Delegates in Paris, alarmed by the confusion of ideas, left for home to consult their governments. The French government of Premier Bidault itself fell on a vote to increase the pay of civil servants. The U. S. press insisted that Bidault's resignation did not indicate a lack of popularity for the "pool."

(Continued from preceding page)

gathered 200 signatures from the coal miners of western Pennsylvania. An auto worker in Detroit got 700 single-handed; a young Negro veteran, 900. The committee called for caravans to take peace petitions to the farmers. The **Progressive Farmer**, published in the South, called on the "everyday people" to demand peace.

LABOR: A Seattle local of the International Assn. of Machinists voted to back the appeal officially. Shop chairmen of the Furriers Joint Council set 40,000 signatures as a goal. Local 475 of the United Electrical Workers aimed at 50,000. AFL Bakery and Confection Workers Local 3 backed the drive. Rallying behind UN Secy.-Gen. Trygve Lie's peace efforts last week were these labor people: Patrick Kirwan, president, Louisville Federation of Labor and Kentucky Federation of Teachers; CIO Regional Director W. B. Taylor; Hubert Moore, president of Lodge 588, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The 400 delegates to the Oregon AFL convention voted unanimously to back Lie.

CHURCH: The Central Assn. of the Seventh Day Baptist Church in its annual meeting at Verona, N. Y., called on President Truman to outlaw the H-Bomb. So did the Pacific Northwest Conference of the Methodist Church in Tacoma, Wash.

CONGRESS: The Democratic Party's central committee in Los Angeles County urged Truman to second Lie's efforts. The World Peace Appeal entered the halls of Congress when Vito Marcantonio (ALP-N. Y.) signed his name.

OVERSEAS: All through Europe and Asia petitions by the thousand were being filled. Half the population of Calais has signed. Some French towns enrolled 100%; nine Swiss communal councils signed. In Casablanca 8,000 signed.

The **New Yorker's** Paris correspondent Genet deplored the "snowballing" World Appeal but called it "the greatest magnet for attracting international millions of men of all beliefs, all frightened of atomic war." The Associated Press called the campaign "a door-to-door canvass of Europe," and said "western observers" considered the petition to have "dangerous potentialities."

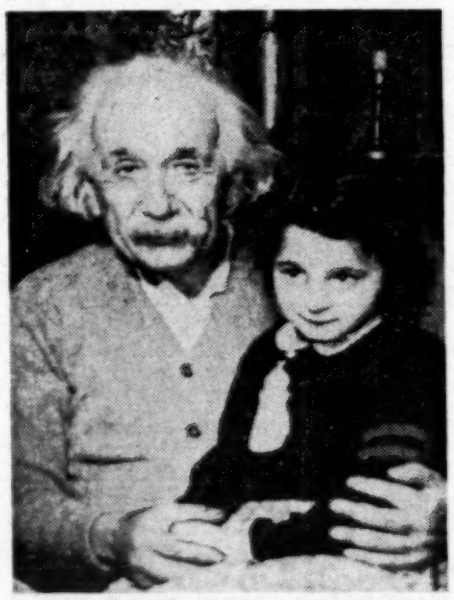
Cardinals and bishops in France condemned atomic and bacteriological weapons and called on all Catholics to work for peace. The Permanent Commission of Church Officers (Catholic) endorsed the World Peace Appeal. In Italy the Bishops of Trieste, Grosseto, Pescia and Acqui had all signed the appeal. In Russia the Supreme Soviet unanimously endorsed it.

UNLIKED: Rep. Robert J. Corbett (R-Pa.) commented glumly: "The cold war is not liked." Gov. Dever of Massachusetts approved an atomic-bomb-proof garage under Boston Common. The N. Y. **Daily Mirror** said editorially: "The Stockholm Pledge, arranged by Soviet Russia, is aimed at the U. S. It is a sinister scheme, because the world is tired of war; it wants peace." The N. Y. **Times** and the N. Y. **Herald Tribune** saw a red plot for peace.

At his press conference on Friday, Trygve Lie was asked by the Chicago **Tribune** correspondent whether he is or has ever been a Communist. Lie could hardly control his anger and said:

Szpilki, Warsaw

"The pen is mightier than the bomb."



ALBERT EINSTEIN & FRIEND

The eminent physicist is a tireless worker for peace. On his lap he holds one of the reasons for his efforts. She is Leonora Aragones, 5½.

"You shouldn't transfer this press conference down to that level. By God, I think there should be some respect for my integrity." He would leave for Europe again the end of this week, he said, indicating he would continue his efforts to find a way to peace.

ATTENTION PEACEMAKERS: Many peacemakers were drawing their equipment at Peace Information Center, Box 349, Grand Central Station, N. Y. 17.

- World Peace Appeal Petitions cost 1c each. Name and address of your own organization may be imprinted on them. Money should be turned in to the organization that distributes the petitions.
- Attractive posters cost 25c in quantities of more than 100, 50c in smaller orders.
- Peace stamps cost 75c a sheet if you order 100 sheets or more, otherwise $1.

POLITICS

Progressive Party: '50 issue is peace

FOR two days over the year's hottest week-end the National Committee of the Progressive Party met in New York City, adopted a 1950 election campaign policy statement listing peace as the prime issue before the people. It said:

> Despite the efforts of the bi-partisans, the Progressive Party is determined that peace SHALL be the issue in the election campaign. Its first job in 1950 will be to bring the peace issue to the people and guarantee that they shall have an opportunity to assert their will to peace with their votes. . . .
>
> In key states and congressional districts where cold war candidates would otherwise monopolize the ballot, the Progressive Party will run its own candidates, who will campaign for peace. It has already nominated candidates in Pennsylvania, California, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana and Montana, and will act in other states at the appropriate time.

CHICAGO

100,000 signatures

THE Atlanta **Journal** has a masthead slogan: "Covers Dixie Like the Dew." This week the Progressive Party was covering the state of Illinois the same way. Teams were out in 30 counties, others were lined up to hit 40 more, in a drive for 100,000 signatures to put Progressives on the ballot in fall elections. They also planned to get the same number on peace petitions.

The six-week campaign was organized at a special session of the State and Cook County (Chicago) central committees of the party. Even baby sitters will be provided so parents can take a week off for downstate canvassing. A minimum of 75,000 signatures in Chicago itself was planned.

THE CANDIDATES: In many city wards canvassers would carry a third petition to nominate Progressives for the Illinois Assembly. These were the candidates by senatorial district:

5TH: Lolabelle Holmes, executive board

member of an ILGWU local and a vice-president of the Illinois Progressive Party, for State Representative.

13TH: John T. Bernard, former U.S. Congressman from Minnesota, now legislative representative of UE, for State Senator; John Krail, attorney specializing in housing and rent cases, for State Representative.

Emil Slezak, an FE leader, for State Representative.

25TH: Joseph M. Moran, former organizer for UOPWA, for State Representative.

29TH: Grace D. Clark, a tenants' council leader and former union organizer, for State Senator; Charles McCord, chairman of a CRC chapter, for State Representative.

31ST: James E. Bringle, Shoe Workers Union organizer, for State Representative.

A state ticket was rounded out by naming three candidates for the Board of Trustees at the University of Illinois: Marion T. Caligaris, executive board member of the AFL Railway Clerks Union; Harrry Diehl, Gibson City farmer who ran for lieutenant governor on the PP ticket in 1948; and Harold Fisher, Rock Island clothing merchant.

A committee headed by State Chairman Curtis MacDougall was appointed to chart further strategy for a Cook County slate.

MINNESOTA

PP gets behind peace candidates

MINNESOTA Progressives at their annual convention decided not to run their own slate but to "seek unity of action" behind any candidates who stand for peace and agree that atom and H-bombs should be outlawed.

Lone exception would be in the case of a candidate for governor; if the Progressives decide to run for this office, they'll meet before the Sept. 12 primaries. The convention chose an Election Policy Committee to recommend candidates for support.

Democratic-Farmer-Labor leadership itself was criticized by the convention for "unwillingness to carry the attack to the Republicans."

The DFL itself was having difficulties. Declining to endorse for governor its 1948 choice for the office, Charles L. Halsted, its convention named instead Harry H. Peterson. Halsted rejected a bid for state treasurer, decided to run against Peterson, who quit an $11,000-a-year State Supreme Court judgeship to run.

PEACE PACKAGE: Fred Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union and one of the main speakers at the convention, said that the fight for domestic measures like the Brannan Farm Plan was inseparable from the fight for peace. He said:

> "The real issue is not whether we are going to have federal spending, but what is to be the nature and character of such spending. Is it to be for construction or destruction; for programs to improve the standard of living or to reduce the standard of living; for equality and equal opportunity or for special privilege; for welfare or for warfare; for life or for death, for war or for peace? . . . We need to understand that it is precisely because of the reactionary foreign policy that we also have a reactionary domestic policy."

OHIO

Harry loves Bob; (we told you so)

IN its Jan. 30, 1950, issue, the GUARDIAN headlined a story: "The Boys in the Know Say Truman's Working for Taft." The strategy: if re-elected, Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio) would be a logical Presidential candidate in 1952, and Truman would rather run against him than any other candidate. The evidence: not one leading Ohio Democrat would oppose Taft; by default they gave the nomination to State Auditor Joseph (Jumping Joe) Ferguson, whose chances to win are remote.

Last week there was additional evidence that the fix was in for Ohio. At the Governors' Conference in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Ohio's Democratic Gov. Frank J. Lausche startled reporters with a public declaration that he admired Sen. Taft "for his fearlessness and forthrightness as a public official" and had not yet made up his mind for whom he would vote. When he did, he said, he would not "allow my party interests to overcome my interests in my country." For fellow-Democrat Ferguson he had a curt brush-off; he had "been a good and fearless auditor."

The remarks amounted to a Democratic endorsement of "Mr. Republican." From White Sulphur Springs, Lausche went to Washington for a friendly chat with Mr. Truman.

NORTH CAROLINA

Me-too Graham beaten in run-off by Smith

ALL through two primary campaigns Sen. Graham (D-N.C.) backtracked on all issues. He refused to attack his opponent — wealthy, ultra-conservative Willis Smith, a corporation lawyer of Raleigh; refused to answer Smith's charges directly. Last Saturday Graham, after building up a 53,000 vote lead over Smith in the regular primary on May 27, went down to defeat in a run-off. Smith beat him by 20,000 votes.

Smith forces waged a virulent smear campaign against Graham; in the first primary he used Negro-baiting and red-baiting. In the run-off he concentrated on the Negro question, calling Graham a man "who would be a party to the sabotage of southern tradition." Graham insisted he was as strongly opposed to FEPC as Smith.

Smith also campaigned against the Brannan Farm plan and what he called "socialized medicine." So did Graham.

When it was over Graham personally congratulated Smith. "I have for him every good wish," he said.

FREEDOMS

Hollywood 8 stand trial in Washington

EIGHT of the Hollywood Ten stood trial last week before Federal District Judge Edward Curran in Washington. He said he would concern himself only with the question: did the defendants obediently answer all questions of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, or didn't they?

He heard three of the ten on Thursday, reserved his decision for this week. Judge Pine heard three others on Friday and also reserved decision. The other two will be heard this week.

The eight had waived jury trial, alaowing their cases to rest on the defense made by Dalton Trumbo and John Howard Lawson. Trumbo and Lawson are now in a Virginia prison camp. The eight were prepared to press their appeal if the verdict should go against them.

Contempt business good

The House Committee on Un-American Activities prepared to feed other cases into the judicial grinder. Heading the new batch were 39 "unfriendly" witnesses quizzed during the committee's recent witch-hunt in Hawaii. The 39 are members of Harry Bridges' Longshoremen's Union.

Also slated for contempt citation is Philip Bart, general manager of the **Daily Worker** who last week stood on his Constitutional rights and refused to answer the committee's questions. Thirty other "unfriendly" witnesses who have cited the Constitution are also threatened.

TORQUEMADA'S SHADOW: Concerning the committee-to-judge-to-jail machinery, the American Bar Assn. said in its June **Journal:**

> It is . . . disturbing to see contempt charges predicated upon a refusal by a witness, under subpena, to answer a question on the ground that it might incriminate him. This raises the shadow of an inquisition. Americans have never approved of Torquemada's tactics.

The **Journal** quoted Jefferson in upholding the right to advocate revolution, thereby cutting away the basis of the case against the Communist leaders.

THE "11" APPEAL: In New York attorneys for those leaders in two days summed up their appeal before the Federal Court of Appeals. They stressed these arguments: The Smith Act under which the 11 were prosecuted is unconstitutional; the jury was selected so as to discriminate against Negroes, the poor and the radical; Judge Medina was plainly biased, barred crucial evidence, badgered witnesses; the defendants were being prosecuted not for anything they did, but for views they held; it was a political trial.

The prosecution summed up in one afternoon and the three judges retired to consider their verdict.

MORFORD AGAIN: On June 27, Richard Morford, executive director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, was to stand trial a second time on a contempt of Congress charge. The U.S. Supreme Court had set aside the conviction after his first trial, because of an error in procedure. He had refused to turn over records of his organization to the House Committee.

•

Amnesty for political prisoners became a new and pressing demand in the U.S. It was to keynote the Civil Rights Congress rally at Madison Sq. Garden, Wednesday evening, June 28.

LOS ANGELES

Bridges still citizen pending appeal

IN San Francisco Federal Judge George B. Harris, who presided at Harry Bridges' recent trial for "perjury," couldn't wait. Last week he stripped America's outstandingly honest union president, leader of the West Coast longshoremen, of his citizenship. Bridges' conviction on charges that he

(Continued on following page)

Why Marc chose to run

By Vito Marcantonio
U. S. Representative in Congress

I CHOOSE to run for re-election to Congress in 1950. I will be re-elected. Against the coalition of the political bosses and fakers, I lead the coalition of the people.

Why this ganging up on the part of the press and the politicians against one Congressman out of 435? The answer is obvious.

My voice has been effectively raised in the Congress for preservation of the peace and freedoms of the American people. My efforts have been in the interests of labor, the consumer, the veteran, the tenant, and against inequality and discrimination. As a result I have hurt the real estate trust, the monopolies, the National Assn. of Manufacturers, the racists, and the war makers—the very real masters of the press and the politicians: the very real architects of this ganging up against me.

For 14 years in Congress, I have preferred fighting on the people's side rather than seeking the personal security that comes to men in public life who either refuse to fight for the people or sell out the people.

FOR THE LITTLE PEOPLE: Yes, the issue in this campaign is my record. My record is my platform. In the 81st Congress I am leading the fight for the repeal of Taft-Hartley, for genuine rent control, for housing, and for jobs and education for veterans. I have defended the Negro against the exploitation of white supremacy. I introduced the first FEPC in the history of the U.S. I am the author of the anti-poll tax bill. I have pioneered in Congress for Puerto Rican independence.

Peace is the paramount issue of the day. The cold war is depriving Americans of housing, jobs, security, equality, and their liberties. I stand on my record on this issue. I have been struggling to prevent this cold war from becoming an atomic-bomb war. The solution is not an atom-bomb race, nor hysteria, nor the destruction of the liberties of Americans; but peace rests on the outlawing of the atom-bomb and on the peaceful resolution of our differences with the Soviet Union, without the sacrifice of a single American principle or a single interest of the American people.

IN CONTEMPT OF THE PEOPLE: Who are the un-Americans anyway? The un-Americans are those who would plunge our nation into an atom-bomb war which nobody will win, but which will totally destroy American cities and American lives and world civilization as we know it.

The un-Americans are those who profit from the housing emergency, who sabotage the public housing program, who shackle labor by the Taft-Hartley Law, who would deny equality because of race, color and creed, and who have been destroying our Bill of Rights.

It is these un-Americans who have joined in a cowardly common cause against me. They, like scoundrels, use the false Communist issue as a last refuge to conceal their own vicious deeds against the public welfare. It is these same sinister forces which have chosen, as their instrument in this campaign, a political desperado who has never felt our District good enough to live in and who does not now live in it—who has had nothing but contempt for the people of our District.

It is only natural that the anti-labor, anti-civil rights, anti-public housing, anti-veterans, pro-war and pro-real estate coalition has chosen this anti-labor, anti-civil rights, anti-public housing, pro-war and pro-real estate candidate. It is only natural that this reactionary coalition now conspires to force upon the people of our District a SUTTON PLACE DIXIECRAT.

(Continued from preceding page)

led in naturalization proceedings, when he denied being a member of the Communist Party, is being appealed; lawyers argued that Judge Harris lacked jurisdiction in the citizenship ruling until final disposition of the case by higher courts.

Bridges, said the judge, had already been "convicted as a felon" and "in such instances" there is "a heavy presumption of guilt." Lawyers promptly appealed; Bridges will retain his citizenship until the appeal is heard.

CALIFORNIA FIRES 157: On June 23 the Board of Regents of the U. of California met to decide what to do about professors and other employees who refused to sign loyalty oaths as a condition of employment. Gov. Warren presided. Among the board members present were Adm. Chester Nimitz and wealthy oil man Ed Pauley.

The Board unanimously adopted a recommendation from President Robert G. Sproul that 157 of the nonconforming employees be fired. It deferred action until July 21 on several others. Robert W. Kenny, attorney for the 157, said the firings would be challenged in court. Sproul said that 9,663 university employees had signed the oath.

In Chicago, Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins of the U. of Chicago protested the firings, said Sproul was unfit "to head a great university."

REPUBLICAN WITH GUTS: The loyalty oath claimed another victim in Los Angeles, this time in private employment. A week ago wealthy Earle C. Anthony, owner of radio station KFI, demanded loyalty oaths of the station's 280 employes, from the president to the janitors. Said Anthony:

> "We are in a business licensed by the government of the United States, with the privilege of entering thousands of private homes, and we owe it to the government, no less than to the citizens of these homes, to stand clear of any affiliation, either directly or indirectly, with any subversive group whatsoever and particularly of the Communist Party."

Last week Mrs. Charlene Aumack, 28, a secretary, refused to sign. "I am not a Communist," she said. "I am a registered Republican. But as a free American citizen I fell this is an infringement on my rights."

She was fired.

OREGON SPEAKS UP: Up in La Grande, Ore., a postal clerks local startled a State Federation of Labor convention with a non-conformist view of federal loyalty checks. They have served no good, said the local's resolution, but have "blackened names, sealed the lips of honest men and opened the lips of liars and informers."

7-hour day

In Los Angeles AFL unions were going after, and getting, something new: a seven-hour day for eight hours' pay. Eight thousand painters nailed the provision into their contracts after a 43-day strike; 1,700 bakers walked out for the same deal, closing 20 big bakeries. Striking streetcar workers, 4,000 strong, didn't do that well, but they won a 5c-an-hour increase with another 3c boost in a year—after a five-day strike that stranded 1,000,000 regular riders plus 100,000 delegates to the Shriners' convention.

LABOR

Steel Workers

Murray's men get tossed out

PHILIP Murray, CIO President, who had roamed far afield to crush opposition, last week found a flourishing rebellion in his own backyard. In three steel locals his lieutenants were being tossed out by a coalition bound by a common dislike for his machine.

Inland Steel's 15,000-member local 1010, never fond of Murray, ousted his remaining lieutenants and installed veteran anti-Murray men William Mayhoffer and William Young as president and vice-president. At Youngstown Sheet and Tube the members of Local 1011 (6,000 members) drove Murray men out of all but three minor posts. The vote ran generally 2 to 1 against Murray. Charles Fizer, whom Murray barred from the recent convention, was elected financial secretary; William Christie, president. For the first time in 12 years Negroes were elected to office in the local—including Chapman Wailes as vice-president.

One of the heaviest blows came at Great Lakes Local 1299, a Murray citadel captained by one of Murray's favorites, Charles Younglove. He and his whole slate of officers were defeated by an anti-Murray alliance headed by LaVerne Schenk.

In all three locals Murray's red-baiting boomeranged and became a target for the coalition against him. His anti-Negro discrimination raised a solid opposition; the rank and file found much of its leadership among Negro workers.

Newspaper Guild

Unity: "paralyzing force"

MAILERS, pressmen, photo-engravers, type-setters, stereotypers, machinists and paper handlers stayed away from the Scripps-Howard **World Telegram** last week, while editorial workers of the N.Y. Newspaper Guild picketed the plant 24 hours a day. The Publishers' Assn. appealed to all craft unions to cross the picket line. They won over the independent Mail and Deliverers' Union. AFL mailers stayed solid.

The paper did not publish; talks between Guild and publishers were revived, then broken off. The magazine **Newsweek** commented:

> The strike's lesson to labor was the paralyzing force of unity.

The United Mine Workers pledged $20,000 to the Guild strike. Guildsmen walked out June 13 for higher wages, job security, union security.

TEXTILE WORKERS: From behind the walls of the American Enka Co. in Morristown, Pa., gunfire blazed at pickets last week. Armed strikebreakers had been seen inside the plant. Police raided the union hall, jailed 70 strikers. CIO Textile Workers had walked out March 28 demanding wage raises and other benefits. Since then at least 12 shootings have occurred. Enka is accused of intimidating CIO, favoring the AFL.

BOISE, IDAHO

Farm-labor alliance

IN IDAHO, where workingmen and farmers have long helped each other, a farmer-labor alliance has been formed for the 1950 election campaign which prompted one enthusiastic participant to declare: "I know of no other state where such a high degree of achievement has been reached."

Formed at a joint conference in Boise attended by 300 delegates representing the AFL, CIO, railroad brotherhoods, independent unions, the Farmers Union, the state Grange and the co-op movement, the alliance adopted a program headed by these three main points:

- Immediate and continuous top-level negotiations between the U. S. and Russia until such time as issues underlying the cold war have been peaceably and satisfactorily resolved.
- Outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and restoration of the Wagner Act.
- Defeat of the Mundt-Nixon bill through a campaign to include a statewide petition drive against the measure.

Other resolutions called for the development of a Columbia River Valley Authority, adoption of the Brannan Farm Plan and improvement in social security and old age pension measures.

Wanted: 1,000 pickets

The Progressive Party's People's Vigil for FEPC in front of the White House will start up again on July 5, when the Senate debate on the measure is renewed. There will be a mass rally in Washington on the evening of July 11, and delegations will visit senators on the morning of the 12th. That afternoon the Senate will vote on cloture.

The PP called on all citizens, "regardless of party affiliation," to make the week of July 6-12 FEPC Week. It urged mass meetings, resolutions by organizations and telegrams and letters to senators.

The Progressive Party of the District of Columbia, 930 F St. NW, Washington, will be glad to give a hand to all vigil keepers.

N.Y.: "Farm Holiday"

In the village of New Paltz, N. Y., midway between Newburgh and Kingston, a group of farmers have formed the Farm Holiday Committee and are bidding city trade unionists to spend their vacations on farms in the vicinity at rates below resort levels.

City vacationists will be boarded on dairy farms in a 10-mile radius of the village for $28 to $35 a week. The committee has worked out social and sport activities including square dancing, tennis, swimming, hiking and mountain climbing. Back of the whole idea is the notion that city workers and farm folk should know each other better. Write: Farm Holiday Committee, Box 543, New Paltz, N. Y.

CALENDAR

Los Angeles

"CONFLICT BETWEEN U. S. & RUSSIA. Analysis and Constructive Proposals" by Dr. Henry Nelson Wieman, Prof. Philosophy, U. of Oregon. Fri., July 7, 8 p.m., Unitarian Public Forum, 2936 W. 8 St. Free adm. Collection.

FIRST & EXCLUSIVE L.A. SHOWING. Film Classic "JEW SUSS" based on Feuchtwanger's "Power" starring Conrad Veidt, Cedric Hardwicke, Benita Hume, Sat. July 8, 8:30 p.m., Maynard Theatre, 2488 Washington Blvd., near Arlington. Auspices Americans for Progressive Israel. Donation $1. benefit DP children in Israel. Res. DU 8-1968.

CLASSIFIED

General

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CITY SLICKER FARM, Jeffersonville, N.Y. Jolly gang. Heaping platters of home-cooked food. Barn dances, City Slicker style, by heck!

Listings in this section are available at 40c a line (five words); minimum charge $2 per insertion. Copy deadline Friday before publication. Please send payment with copy. Address: Calendar, National Guardian, 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.

Sports. Interracial. $35. Booklet. Phone: Callicoon 65 F 22.

CHARMAINE LODGE, Waupaca, Wisconsin, Special July 4th rates. Sat., July 1 — Tues., July 4, $25. Low vacation rates. $40 per wk., $75 per couple. Attractive entertainment. Spauding 2-5984. Rose Harris, 1250 N. Spaulding Av., Chicago.

IF YOU PREFER a quiet and restful vacation spend it at Olson's, located at foot of Spruce Mt. Beautiful scenery, lovely walks. Good wholesome food. Mrs. Elvira Olson, Plainfield, Vt. Phone 42-5.

FOUR LUCKY KIDS have chance to go to Higley Hill Camp in Green Mts., Aug. only. Room for one boy, girl, each age group. The Granich's, Wilmington, Vt.

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PROGRESSIVE RECORDS. We're now Western distributors for Charter Records. "Spring Song," by Paul Robeson just released, 79c. Send for free catalogue. Mail and phone orders filled. **PROGRESSIVE BOOK SHOP, 1806 W. 7 St., L.A. 5. DU 2-7431.**

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Tell the advertiser you saw it in the GUARDIAN.

"On Being Human"

Go to the ant, sluggard!

By Cedric Belfrage

LIKE all wise and simple ideas, the notion of Dr. Ashley Montagu (chairman of Rutgers University Anthropology Dept. and consultant to UNESCO) that we can act like human beings instead of destroying ourselves is profoundly subversive in this time of mass insanity. Not only can we choose the way of cooperation rather than the rugged-individualist "law of the jungle," Dr. Montagu tells us in this little book: it is the only way the human race can go if it is to be itself.

For the "red in tooth and claw" conception of the nature of life has no justification in science. Even caterpillars seek the company of their fellows when isolated. Australian aborigines — the most "backward" humans on earth—grow up to be happy with a social instinct and no knowledge of war or selfish profit.

BOUND TOGETHER: Montagu shows that while man is moved both by cooperative and "disoperative" (egoistic) drives, the former are dominant and biologically most important. Man is born dependent upon his mother, and throughout his life cannot be happy without love, which is mutual dependency—i.e., cooperation.

"In the term 'individual'," Montagu suggests, "we are creating separateness where separateness does not in fact exist." Each person is a collection of cooperating cells; and

> no cell is more intricately bound to another than is man to his fellows. . . . The binding of the individual to his group represents a loss of INDIVIDUAL freedom and a gain in PERSONAL development through more or less complete identification with the social group. . . . Men who do not love one another are sick, [believing in] competition instead of cooperation, in atomism (especially atom-bombism) instead of universalism, in the value of money instead of the value of man.

The Christian ethic of "love one another" is scientific, but at present we merely pay lip-service to it and practice the opposite.

TURN BACK TO NATURE: By denying our real nature we have turned away from the road to happiness and come to

> the brink of disaster—a disaster which spells doom unless we realize what we have done and take the proper steps to undo it before it is too late. . . . Our world is largely directed by criminally irresponsible adventurers and cynical and complacent men who have grown old in the ways of self-interest and ultranationalism. Unless their place is taken by men of understanding and humility, whose guiding principle is love, the world of man is doomed.

It is hard to imagine a more important book at this time than one which simply yet scientifically debunks the "rugged individualism" madness. It lifts a corner of the curtain on the world we shall soon have if we don't atomize ourselves: a world in which man ceases to resist and distort his true nature, and from dependence on ("loyalty" to) the blood family and national family moves forward to the loyalty that will bring us abreast of the ant: loyalty to our whole race.

ON BEING HUMAN, by Ashley Montagu. Henry Schuman, New York. 125 pp., $1.95.

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☐ Bill me for $4. ☐ The others say it's O.K. to bill them for $1 each.

HIGH TREASON, Albert E. Kahn's challenging new book, may still be obtained from the GUARDIAN for $1, or for a total of $1.75 in combination with a year's subscription or renewal. Act now: this offer terminates this month.

National Guardian
17 Murray Street, New York City

DOLLAR STRETCHER

Mail-order houses cut prices

THE best buys in the large mail-order houses can generally be found in their twice-a-year "sale" flyers. The summer clearance catalogs are now out. The mail-order firms are more liberal about distributing these small catalogs than their big ones. They're available from local branches of the mail-order chains, or by writing the Chicago offices of Alden's, Inc.; Montgomery Ward & Co.; Sears Roebuck & Co., and Spiegel's, Inc.

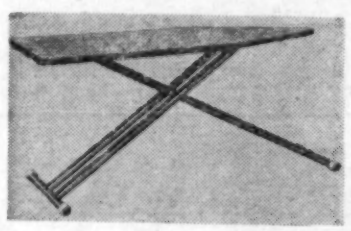
Among the best values in the clearance catalogs are refrigerators. Montgomery Ward's 7.4-cubic foot box (made by Frigidaire) is sale-priced at $175. Sears' 7-foot Coldspot is $160. Alden's has a price of $180 on an 8-foot refrigerator with full-width freezing compartment.

Washing machines also have been reduced. Both Spiegel and Sears have wringer-type machines as low as $60.

Other reduced items include Ward's deep freezers; vacuum cleaners; cooking ranges; housewares and some clothing items. Sears particularly has made sharp cuts on sports equipment: telescoping fishing rods and tennis rackets are reduced 12-19%.

Proctor safety ironing table discount

A sharp discount on the well-made Proctor ironing table (see photo) is available from Bondy Distributors, 220 W. 42d St., New York. This is the first time a discount has been publicly offered on this table, which is adjustable to nine different heights for stand-up or sit-down ironing. It is built like a desk with legs set off-center to provide knee-room for sit-down ironing. It is recommended by the New York Heart Assn. and won a Lewis & Conger Safety Award. It has wide foot bars for four-point support, which makes it very stable, and a fireproof steel top. List price is $12.95; Bondy offers it at $8.95. Add 85 cents for postage on mail orders. No COD's.



NEW LOW PRICES ON LP RECORDS: Long-playing records are coming down in price. Remington's 33⅓ r.p.m. semi-classical records have been reduced from $2.85 each to 99 cents; ten-inch classical records, $3.85 to $1.49; and 12-inch records, $4.85 to $1.99.

NON-BUCKLING LIME AVAILABLE: A new non-buckling lime which eliminates bulges in plaster, developed by the National Bureau of Standards, is now available from building supply dealers. This lime is sold under different brand names, generally incorporating the terms "hydrated," "autoclaved," "special type."

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Radio blacklist scares sponsors into a sweeping purge

By Elmer Bendiner

"Reported as: Member of Freedom From Fear Committee."

THAT is one charge against a well-known radio performer in a new blacklist launched last week in radio and television. On the list, titled **Red Channels** and published by the monthly **Counterattack**, are 153 names, including actors, directors, producers, writers. Other typical "charges":

- **"Lauded by Bob Lauter, 'Daily Worker' radio critic."**
- **"Made following statement 9/5/49 in response to a request to write a radio script for the American Legion: 'I'm not interested in doing a script on communism in the schools and churches, but after the rioting in Peekskill I would be glad to do a script on fascism in the American Legion.'"**
- **"As radio commentator broadcast that 'there is absolutely no reason to believe the charges [against Cardinal Mindszenty] were false.'"**
- **"Sponsor, National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism."**
- **"Author of club selection (Book Find Club)."**

Among those listed are: Henry Morgan, Abe Burrows, Jose Ferrer, Ben Grauer, Olin Downes, Edward G. Robinson, William Shirer, Howard K. Smith, Garson Kanin, Ruth Gordon, Millard Lampell, Irwin Shaw, Lisa Sergio, Orson Welles and Hazel Scott.

PEPSI-COLA PURIFIED. Red Channels is the best-organized blacklisting effort in radio; it is not the first. **Counterattack**, a publication devoted to blacklisting progressives, has been busy for a year. Typical was its crusade against Bill Sweets, former director of top radio shows **Counter Spy** and **Gang Busters**, and Roger de Koven, an actor in both shows. **Counterattack** reported to Pepsi-Cola (sponsor of the shows) and Phillips H. Lord (handling agency) that Sweets and de Koven were among the sponsors of the 1949 Peace Conference at New York's Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Asked to purge themselves of all guilt, both men insisted they had every right to sponsor the conference. Sweets has since been virtually driven out of radio; de Koven has lost nine-tenths of his work.

Kulturni Politika, Prague

Thought control

More recently **Counterattack** told the agency handling Philco's advertising that it was using red-tainted talent on television; it clearly needed the blacklisting service. The agency declined. Under the heading "PHILCO DOES IT AGAIN," **Counterattack** then "exposed" a Philco performer as a "fellow-traveler," sent copies to Philco. Then Philco began to get postcards from widely-scattered parts complaining of tainted talent. Some were postmarked in a West Virginia town 100 miles from the nearest point to which TV had reached.

Philco ordered its agency to purge the show. The agency asked the performer singled out by **Counterattack** to sign a "non-communist oath." She refused. Her work has dwindled drastically.

"I DON'T CHECK": **Counterattack's** labor editor is Harry A. Morgan, who was expelled from the American Communications Association for cooperating with the employers against the union. He told the **ACA News** his method in gathering names:

"I just check to see that we have the papers, the documents. I don't check to see whether it's true. I don't check the facts."

Counterattack's efforts have scared some sponsors, some perormers. Columnist Ed Sullivan in the **N. Y. Daily News** described the cringing in some quarters. He wrote:

Kirkpatrick [Ted Kirkpatrick, managing editor of 'Counterattack'] has sat in my living room, on several occasions, and listened attentively to performers eager to secure a certification of loyalty. On some occasions, after interviewing them, he has given them the green light: on other occasions he has told them: "Veterans' organizations will insist on further proof."

UP TO THE CUSTOMERS: Last week radio people were meeting, not in a columnist's living room or at the feet of **Counterattack**. They were planning their resistance.

For allies they looked to the listeners. The listeners are customers. The customers, who are always right in any business, need only to make themsevles heard to lick a blacklist.

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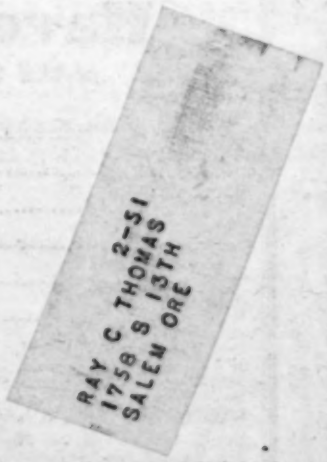
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